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APPENDIX.

FAMILY MONOGRAPH.

Of a London cutler, employed by the piece. Compiled in 1851 from details collected on the spot, by F. Le Play. (See page 423 of the text.)

I.

§ 1. *Description of Locality*.—The family live in White Friars Street,—a little street in a populous quarter of London, between the Thames and the busy route of Fleet Street. They have a house at low rent and not too far from Oxford Street, whence the man gets his work. (Here follows a note as to the movement of the cutlery trade from London to Sheffield, as the German steel shipped from Holland gave way to the Swedish.) Table knives are still made in London, but no other articles of cutlery. Handles are fitted here to blades made at Sheffield. The work is largely done at home. Though the engagement is only by the job, sometimes it goes on for years or even for life.

§ 2. *List of Family*.—Workman (born at Attercliffe, Yorkshire), married eleven years, aged thirty-four; wife (born at Lambeth, Surrey), aged thirty-three; children, boy of ten, girls of nine and five, and boy of eight months (all born in London); man's mother, aged eighty-two, a widow for six years, since which time, having no resources, she has been maintained in her son's family.

§ 3. *Religion and Morality*.—Church people, but not assiduous worshippers; scarcely any religious sentiment. It is customary for only the upper classes to go to morning service, and the sermon is spoken to them. Lower classes rarely attend, except at 6 P.M., when they hear a curate,—the only point in Europe where Le Play noticed a fashion of separation of classes for worship. He sees no reason for it, and thinks it anti-social. This family goes to church on Sunday evenings as an outing, if it is not fine enough for a turn in one of the parks. No personal relations with the parish clergy. Wife, without any display of feeling, recalls the fact that they found it very difficult to get a clergyman when her husband's brother was dying. Like most English workmen, the man is of rude and unpolished

exterior; but the wife is of genteel bearing and speech. The couple are steady, and treat the old mother with respect and affection. Paternal authority is high in England in the upper classes, and higher here than in the corresponding class in other Western countries. No brandy consumed at home: the husband very rarely drinks it when out. And yet the family makes no attempt to save,—never deposits money in the savings-bank: at most, the wife puts by 60 francs now and then against a rainy day. Abundant food and comfortable lodging are the pleasures the family most affects; and these desires continually excite it to spend all it gets. Thus, when the death of a sick brother whom they had supported lessened their expenses, they moved at once from rooms at 5 francs to a house at 9 francs a week. Their only provident measure is a weekly subscription to the Odd-fellows' Benefit Society.

§ 4. *Hygiene*.—House less unhealthy than many other workmen's dwellings in London, but far from combining the chief conditions of salubrity. Neighborhood damp, near the Thames; street narrow, sunlight almost blocked out. Family ordinarily lives either on the ground floor or on the basement invariably found in London houses. Basement in this house wants air and light. Whole family (except the old mother) lymphatic. Illness pretty frequent. Doctor called in only when serious; he finds the medicine; average bill, 37 francs a year. Children, when not at school, play in the street or in the Temple Gardens near by, when they are let in (6 P.M. to 8 P.M.) during three months of summer. Chief hygienic resource of family is Sunday walk on one of the neighboring bridges or in a West End Park.

§ 5. *Rank of the Family*.—The man is a piece-worker. His wife fetches and carries his work, and brings home the pay, which is proportioned to the number and quality of articles finished. Nature of his work allows of home industry, and gives him a certain independence. He would like to set up on his own account. Used to live on second floor of a small house; thought a shop in a street would bring him business, but outside public have no motive in passing his way, and the neighbors' wants are very few. Moreover, the family is too lacking in the spirit of frugality to rise permanently to a higher social scale.

II.

MEANS OF EXISTENCE OF THE FAMILY.

§ 6. *Immovable Property*.—None. Does not think of getting any. Wife is astonished to learn that French families with smaller resources than hers constantly lay by a little to purchase at least their

own house. This indifference to the ownership of land is equally marked among agricultural laborers in England, and is one of the facts which distinguishes them most from those of the Continent.—*Money*, 20 francs. (Has no permanent sum in hand, but runs into debt in bad times; then saves for four months up to 60 francs twice a year. General average throughout the year, therefore, amounts to 20 francs).—*Materials and working tools*, 122 fr. 92 c. (full inventory and detailed estimate given).—*Interest in Benefit Society*, 48 fr. (present value of grant in case of death).—Total, 190 fr. 92 c.

§ 7. *Subventions* (such as pig, cow, poultry, kitchen garden).—None.

§ 8. *Work and Jobs*.—Man finishes table knives; makes the handles out of ivory and ebony sent to him; fits and joins the blade, and polishes the whole. He mends and sharpens knives for the neighbors. As is not unusual in England, he aids the wife by doing most of the family marketing. The wife is helped in the housework by the old mother, who is still nimble and helps to get the meals and look after the children and clothes. Every fortnight, the wife does the washing in the basement. The best room, on the first floor, is used for drying. Workmen's houses in London are not so well provided as those in Geneva with washing and drying accommodation; and the penury in linen makes washing days more frequent and causes extra expense. As a rule, families like this pay* for their washing and ironing. The wife was a seamstress before marriage, and makes most of the family garments. *Family Enterprises*.—Table-knife finishing (finding his own tools), cutlery repairs, sub-letting part of house to man's brother.

III.

MODE OF EXISTENCE.

§ 9. *Food and Meals*.—Breakfast, 8 A.M.: tea, with milk and sugar; bread and butter.—Dinner, 1 P.M.: meat, boiled, fried, or roast (hot or cold); bread; potatoes or other boiled vegetables; now and then, instead of meat, fish and shell-fish; porter.—Tea, 5 P.M.: as breakfast.—Supper, 9 P.M.: bread and cheese and porter.

§ 10. *Dwelling, Furniture, and Clothing*.—Five-storied house, each story of one room, with a window looking into the street. Basement contains cooking, washing, and cleaning utensils. On a level with the basement are a sink and a water-closet lighted by a small horizontal window with broken glass, opposite a glazed grating extending to the street. Ground floor (eight inches above the level of the

*And so Le Play allows, contrary to his usual practice, something in the budget in respect of this.

street) includes a passage communicating with the stairs above and below, and a room lighted at night by gas and furnished with a fire grate: this room is at once the man's workshop and the family drawing-room, dining-room, and kitchen. Each higher story has a landing and a square room,—the first floor, a drawing-room; the second, a bedroom, with three beds; the third, a workshop, with cutler's grindstones, and the tools of his brother, a glass-cutter, who pays 1.25 francs a week for this convenience. Each story has a surface of about 10 square metres. Weekly rent (water included), 11.25 francs. The contents of the house include a complete lot of tools and superior furniture, kept in good condition. Linen is not so abundant as it would be in a similar family in France or Germany. [Here follow a description and estimate, piece by piece, of the furniture (including a carpet, 25 fr., put down in the drawing-room on Sundays only), total, 582.75 fr.; of utensils (kept in good order), 80.18 fr.; of linen, 80.50 fr.; of clothes (partly bought second-hand), man, 100.33 fr.; wife, 90.43 fr.; mother, 50 fr.; children, 75 fr. (last two approximately estimated, others minutely detailed),—total, 315.75 fr. Altogether, 1,059.19 fr.]

§ 11. *Recreations*.—By an exception so marked as to put this family into a separate category, the man is not a frequenter of the public house. The family recreations are rare, and always taken in common. The most important is at Christmas, when the children have toys, and there is a feast to which roast goose and plum-pudding are essential. On two fine Sundays in summer, the whole family, with food for the day, goes to Greenwich in a Thames steamboat or from the railway station near by. The companies do not raise their tariffs on holidays: sometimes, as is usual in Germany, they even lower them. Once a year, the family goes to one of the little London theatres. Finally, when weather permits, they take a walk in one of the West End parks.

IV.

HISTORY OF THE FAMILY.

§ 12. Man did no work till he was thirteen; picked up a little reading and writing at school; was apprenticed when thirteen for seven years; worked three years for the same master after his time was up, and so saved 160 francs to marry on.

Wife went regularly to school until fourteen, and acquired a fairly complete elementary education. At fourteen, joined a seamstress, and went out sewing by the day. What her parents let her keep out of her earnings she spent in dress. Married at twenty-two; had

nothing but some furniture (worth about 80 francs), which was given by her parents.

Family always trying to be better off materially. Thinks it has done its duty in prevision by owning a stock of tools and paying a weekly subscription to the Oddfellows. This tendency to material satisfactions, tempered by a true spirit of order and moderation, tinges its whole domestic management, and prevents the family from rising any higher. The commercial crisis of 1842, coinciding with two grave illnesses of the wife and the mother, exhausted for the moment all their resources, and exposed the family to privations which would be considered intolerable on the Continent. The workman, looking back upon it, admits that, if the pinch had lasted a few months longer, he would have had to break up his home and go into the workhouse. In general, the superior English workmen have an entirely different spring of action from the French. The latter strive to rise in the social scale. The former combine their ambition to enjoying at once, especially in food and lodging, some of the comforts of the middle classes.

§ 13. Nature of his trade (not subject to commercial speculations, and reposing upon urban consumption) shields him from the risk of being out of work long together. Two slack seasons every year are got through with the aid of credit and a little previous saving. Man's illness or death in his family provided against by Oddfellows. For 25 francs a year, he gets 15 francs a week sick-pay; and, if he or his wife die, the widow receives 250 francs, the widower 125 francs.

Fluctuations less violent than in most families of English workmen. Firstly, because work is fairly regular, the demand for cutlery in London being more nearly constant than the demand in large manufactures having a home, colonial, and foreign market. Secondly, because in good times the family does not much exaggerate its expenses, but shows a self-restraint not very common in English working classes.

§ 14.—BUDGET OF RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR.

I.

Family Property.	Francs.	Income from do.	Francs.
1. Immovables. Nil.		1.	
2. Movables.		2.	
Cash (see § 6), ...	20.00	Cash, ...	
Tools, ...	122.92	Tools (5 per cent.) .	6.15
3. Right to grants from Benefit Society.		3.	
(a) Present value of grant to survivor, ...	48.00	Supposed equal to yearly subscription, omitted here as equalled by expense which balances it.	
(b) Value of chance of sick pay, ...			
Total value of property (subject to § 15, V.) .	190.92	Total revenue from property, ...	6.15

II.

Subventions received by the Family.		Proceeds of Subventions.	
Nil.		Nil.	

III.

Work done by the Family.		Wages. (Excluding profits of enterprise, § 14, IV.)		
	No. of Days.		Value in kind.	Money.
1. Man.	Days.	1. Day wages of laborer without his own tools,		
Finishing table knives, . . .	273	5.63, ...		1,536 99
Repairs, . . .	10	do., do., ...		56 30
Marketing, . . .	15	Nil, ...		
	298			
2. Wife.		2.		
Housework, . .	100	Nil, ...		
Laundry, . . .	78	1.25 per day (see § 8), . .	97.50	
Carriage of man's work, . . .	60	do., do., ...		75.00
Making garments,	52	do., do., ...	65.00	
	290			
3. Man's mother.		3. Nil, ...		
Auxiliary to wife,	100		162.50	1,668.29

IV.

Enterprises of the Family on its own account.		Profits. (Including wages as profit of enterprise.)		
			Value in kind.	Money.
1. Speculation in cutlery work.		1. (Day wages, 5.63.)		
Purchase of materials.		Materials, 1.11,		303.03
Substitution of piece work for day work.		Substitution, 1.11,		303.03
Employment of lad to turn grindstone.		Employment, . .		
2. Cutlery repairs.		2.		41.80
3. Sub-letting of part of work-shop.		3.		13.00
				660.86
Total receipts of the year.		(2,497.80.)	162.50	2,335.30

§ 15.—BUDGET OF EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR.

I. FOOD.

	Weight in Kilos.	Mean Price per Kilo.	Expenses
(a) Consumed at home.			
Cereals.			
Flour, $47k. \times 0.372 = 17.48$			
Bread, $750k. \times 0.315 = 236.25$			
Rice, $0.4k. \times 0.70 = 0.28$			
	797.4	0.319	254.01
Fats.			
Cow's Butter, $30k. \times 2.300 = 69.00$			
Lard, $2k. \times 2.300 = 4.60$			
Beef Suet, $3k. \times 1.84 = 5.52$			
	35.0	2.260	79.12
Milk and Eggs.			
Cow's Milk, $164k. \times .22 = 36.08$			
Gloucester Cheese, $23k. \times 1.84 = 42.32$			
	187.0	.419	78.40
Meat and Fish.			
Beef, $265k. \times 1.38 = 365.70$			Butcher's Meat. Pork Butcher's Meat.
Veal, $5k. \times 1.61 = 8.05$			
Mutton, $32k. \times 1.507 = 48.22$			
Pork (fresh), $4k. \times 1.61 = 6.44$			
" (salt), $6k. \times 1.84 = 11.04$			
Ham, $2k. \times 2.07 = 4.14$			
1 Christmas Goose, $3.6k. \times 2.4 = 8.64$			Poultry
Sea and Shell Fish, $12k. \times 1.38 = 16.56$			Fish.
	329.6	1.422	468.79
Vegetables and Fruits.			
Tubers: Potatoes, $496k. \times 0.15 = 74.40$			
Total,			

I. Food, *continued*.

	Weight in Kilos.	Mean Price per Kilo.	Expenses
Green Vegetables { for cooking. }			
Cabbages, $60k \times 0.12 = 7.20$			
Haricots, $5k \times 0.50 = 2.50$			
French Beans, $3k \times 0.90 = 2.70$			
Green Peas, $0.5k \times 1.90 = 0.95$			
Roots: Carrots, $80k \times 0.06 = 4.80$			
Savory Vegetables: Onions,			
$1k \times 0.40 = 0.40$			
Salads, $15k \times 0.150 = 2.25$			
Cucumbers, $3k \times 0.25 = 0.75$			
Fruits.			
Pip and Stone; Apples, }			
Pears, Cherries, }	$7k \times .582 = 4.07$		
Oranges, }			
Berries, Currants, }	$1k \times .72 = 0.72$		
Gooseberries, }			
	671.5	0.150	100.74
Condiments and Stimulants.			
Salt, $47k \times 0.114 = 5.36$			
Spices.			
Pepper, Nutmeg, etc., $1k \times 3.50 = 3.50$			
Vinegar, $2k \times 0.46 = 0.92$			
Sugars.			
Moist Sugar, $47.1k \times 1.15 = 54.16$			
Treacle, $12k \times 1.15 = 13.80$			
Aromatic drinks.			
Tea, $5.9k \times 10.00 = 59.00$			
	115.0	1.189	136.74
Fermented drinks.			
Porter.	624	.267	166.61
(b) Food prepared and consumed away from home.			
Nil.			
Grand total for food,			1,284.41

II. DWELLING EXPENSES.

	Consumed in kind.	Money.
Rent. Rent of house excluding workshop, 468 francs. Cleaning house, <u>3.75</u>		471.75
Furniture. Cleaning bed, curtains, blinds, napkins. Purchases and labor.	7.50	3.75
Heating. Coal, 4,064k. $\times 3.12$ per 100 kilos.		126.80
Lighting. Candles, 13k $\times 1.38 = 17.94$ Gas (annual subscription), <u>32.50</u>		50.44
Total,	7.50	652.74

III. CLOTHING.

	Consumed in kind.	Money.
Man's clothes: Purchases and home-making,	9.60	63.23
Wife's do. do. do.	14.40	71.50
Man's mother's clothes, do. do.	9.60	16.25
Children's do. do. do.	23.90	48.75
Washing. Soap, 21k. $\times 1.15 = 24.15$ Soda, 23k. $\times 0.46 = 10.58$ Starch and Blue, = 7.00 Mangling, = 21.32 Wife's work, = <u>97.50</u>		
	97.50	63.05
Total,	155.00	262.78

IV.

MORAL REQUIREMENTS, RECREATION, AND HEALTH.

Religious Service (costs nothing).	
Children's Schooling.	
Forty weeks for three children, = 50.00	
Books, pens, paper, = 6.00	56.00
Charity.	
(This class does not habitually help any but the nearest relatives.)	
Recreation and Holidays.	
Christmas goose and plum pudding (see § 15, I.)	
Toys for children, 2.50; two trips to Greenwich, 6.11; theatres, 4.38	12.99
Health.	
Doctor and Chemist,	37.00
Total,	105.99

V.

EXPENSES OF INDUSTRY, DEBTS, TAXES, AND INSURANCE.

Expenses of industry undertaken by family amount to 603.98, of which 466.53 for raw material; profit, 137.45, shown in § 14, I. and III.	
Interest on debts.	
Average debt = 75.00 for four months, or 25.00 per annum.	
Interest, 15 per cent. in form of excess of credit over cash price on purchases.	3.75
Taxes.	
Municipal police, highway, and other rates,	20.63
Insurance.	
Payment guaranteeing death benefit,	5.00
Remainder of Benefit Society contribution balanced (see § 14, I.)	
Saving. Nil.	29.38
Total expenses of the year,	2,497.80
Less allowance for consumption in kind,	162.50
Total cash expenses,	2,335.30

Appended to the budget are seven analytical tables, giving particulars of each item involved in the "secondary occupations" of the family, an analysis of the clothing expenses, etc. These last are arrived at by dividing the cost price of each garment by the number of years it will wear, and adding the yearly cost of repair. Short excursus follow on the Poor Law in England, and on the insufficient religious education of English workmen.

THE RAMPAL LOANS TO CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

SITUATION OF CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS OF WORKMEN WHO HAVE OBTAINED A LOAN FROM THE FUNDS OF THE RAMPAL LEGACY (NOVEMBER 16, 1889).

I. SOCIETIES CONTINUING OPERATIONS AND FOR WHICH THE TIME OF REPAYMENT HAS NOT YET EXPIRED.

NAME OF THE SOCIETY.	AMOUNT OF LOAN.	DATE OF LOAN.	TIME OF REPAYMENT.	REMARKS.
1. <i>Distributive Societies.</i>				
Fraternal Union of Centeuil,	3,000	17 December, 1883	1 January, 1890	Has repaid 1,500 francs in advance.
Distributive Society of the XVIII. Arrondissement,	47,000	17 April, 1884	1 April, 1890	
2. <i>Productive Societies.</i>				
Working Jewellers, Rue Charlot, 33,	6,000	17 December, 1883	1 January, 1890	Asks an extension of time. This demand will soon be submitted to the commission.
Cab-drivers of Paris,	60,000	Id.	Id.	
Cabinet-makers of Paris,	10,000	Id.	Id.	
Clock-makers, Rue Charlot, 35,	3,800	Id.	Id.	On demand of the society, a prefectural decree of 4 October, 1889, authorized the recovery in advance of a sum of 1,000 fr.
General Society of Painters, <i>Le Travail</i> ,	3,200	Id.	Id.	
Basket-makers of the Seine,	750	Id.	Id.	

I. SOCIETIES CONTINUING OPERATIONS AND FOR WHICH THE TIME OF REPAYMENT HAS NOT YET EXPIRED.
Continued.

NAME OF THE SOCIETY.	AMOUNT OF LOAN.	DATE OF LOAN.	TIME OF REPAYMENT.	REMARKS.
Pavers of the Seine,	4,200	17 December, 1883	In three years, by equal monthly payments, dating from July 1, 1887.	A sum of 1,400 fr. still due the city.
Joiners,	5,000	26 November, 1884	1,000 francs from January 1, 1889, and levies to the sum of 2,000 fr. per year, on all orders payable by the city and the department.	A sum of 3,475 fr. 16 c. still due the city.
General Association of Last-makers, Collective Association of Cartwrights, Rue d'Arron, 45, Corporate Association of Carpenters of La Villette, Rue St. Blaise, 49, Society of Cab-drivers, <i>l'Espérance</i> , Rue des Morillons, 34,	10,000 2,000 30,000 9,000	5 March, 1884 Id. Id. 5 April, 1884	Id. Id. Id. In three years, dating from 1 January, 1888, levied on orders due by the city.	Still due 1,000 fr.
Upholsterers, Rue Cardinet, 37,	3,000	25 May, 1887		
Total,	<u>196,950</u>			

II. SOCIETIES IN ARREARS.

NAME OF THE SOCIETY.	AMOUNT OF LOAN.	DATE OF LOAN.	TIME OF REPAYMENT.	REMARKS.
Union of Jewellers, workers in gilt, Cité du Petit Thomas, 12,	4,250	17 December, 1883	In three years, by equal semi-annual payments, dating from 1 January, 1887.	Has made no payment.
Society of Cab-drivers, <i>Ormano</i> , Rue Ordener, 65,	5,000	15 April, 1886	1 May, 1889	Owes the city still 460 fr. 75 c. Asks an extension of three years. Demand submitted to the commission by a note of March 21, 1889. The Municipal Council has not yet acted upon it.
Workers in Optical Instru- ments, Rue Pierre Levée, 9,	5,000	Id.	Id.	
Total,	<u>14,250</u>			

III. SOCIETIES IN LIQUIDATION OR DISSOLVED.

NAME OF THE SOCIETY.	AMOUNT OF LOAN.	DATE OF LOAN.	AMOUNT REPAYED.	REMARKS.
Society of Saddle-tagers, Rue Château Landon, 39,	900	17 December, 1883	450	The society no longer exists. The liquidation gave the creditors a dividend of only 15 per cent. The recovery of the amount due is very improbable.
Workers in Gold-plate, Rue du Parc-Royal, 6,	9,000	Id.	1,360	
Fraternal Union of Carpenters, Rue Matillon, 10,	2,000	Id.	5,289.50*	Dissolved and disappeared. Liquidation unfinished. The city has as yet received nothing.
Carpenters of the Seine, Rue Stendhal, 56,	30,000	17 December, 1883		
Tilers, Plumbers, and Zinc- workers, Rue du Faubourg St. Martin, 235,	3,600	Id.		Liquidation unfinished.
Workers on Tin Boxes, Rue aux Ours, 23,	31,600	Id.		Id.
Gardeners of Paris, Rue Rot- temburg, 13,	3,000	Id.		Dissolved and disappeared.
Paper Manufacturers, Rue Varin, 12,	3,500	Id.		The society is dissolved. A sum of 1,053 fr. has been received by the city.
Union of Sculptors, Rue de Lournon, 6,	4,800	Id.		Dissolved and disappeared.

* An obvious error, the sum repaid being made to exceed the loan. The same sum is set down as repaid by the cabinet-makers, *La Syndicate*, mentioned near the close of the list. It may have crept into this place by a printer's mistake.

III. SOCIETIES IN LIQUIDATION OR DISSOLVED.—Continued.

NAME OF THE SOCIETY.	AMOUNT OF LOAN.	DATE OF LOAN.	AMOUNT REPAYED.	REMARKS.
The Parisian Saddlery, Rue du Faubourg St. Martin, 4, Co-operative Association of Sculptors, Passage St. Pierre Amelot, 13,	4,000	17 December, 1883		Liquidation not finished.
Hat-makers, Rue St. Antoine, Quai aux Fleurs, 143,	750	29 January, 1884	671.95	Dissolved.
Manufacturing Jewellers, Rue Caulaincourt, 25,	3,000	4 March, 1884	750	Liquidation finished, and has allowed a dividend of 25 per cent. to the creditors. The city has received 750 fr.
Union of Painters in Buildings, Boulevard Voltaire, 196,	3,300	5 April, 1884		Dissolved and disappeared. The Municipal Council on December 17, 1889, decided that the recovery of the loan was not to be pursued, the society being dissolved.
Goldsmiths, Rue des Archives, 34,	10,000	Id.		Liquidation of the society took place outside the city.
Cabinet-makers of the Seine, La Syndicale, Rue Basfroi, 10,	7,000	5 May, 1884		Liquidation not finished. The city has recovered 5,289.50 fr. due the association for work done for the department.
People's Bank of fourth arrondissement (<i>Société de Crédit</i>), 44 Rue St. Croix de la Bretonnerie,	10,000	26 November, 1884	5,289.50	
Union of Masons and Stonecutters, Rue des Tournelles, 26,	2,500	27 January, 1884		Liquidation not finished. Dissolved and disappeared. The city has recovered a sum of 981.11 fr. due the association for work done for the department.
Total,	132,250	15 April, 1886	981.11	

IV. SOCIETIES IN BANKRUPTCY.

NAME OF THE SOCIETY.	AMOUNT OF LOAN.	DATE OF LOAN.	AMOUNT REPAID.	REMARKS.
Furniture Society, <i>L'Arenir</i> , Rue St. Ambroise, 9,	7,500	17 December, 1883		The city has received a sum of 1,563 fr. 75 c.
New Printing-office, Rue Cadet, 11,	50,000	Id.	12,500, payable in 10 years.	Has obtained compromise by means of the payment in 10 years of a dividend of 25 per cent. City has recovered, up to date, 2,891 fr. 98 c.
Working Painters of Paris, Rue St. Martin, 323,	17,500	Id.		Operations not finished.
Silk-dyers, Rue de la Roquette, 49,	5,000	5 April, 1884	12,500, payable in 10 years.	
Joiners in Buildings, <i>La Pari- sienne</i> , Rue du Maine, 9,	1,500	26 November, 1884	522.75	
French Society for Furnishing, Rue St. Nicholas, 6,	7,000	Id.		Operations not finished.
Painters, <i>La Sécurité</i> , Boulevard St. Marcel, 38,	1,300	15 April, 1886	975.45	Id.
Total,	<u>89,800</u>			

V. SOCIETIES WHICH HAVE DISCHARGED THEIR OBLIGATIONS.

NAME OF THE SOCIETY.	AMOUNT OF LOAN.	DATE OF LOAN.	REMARKS.
Society of Cabinet-makers, Rue St. Nicholas, 6,	2,000	17 December, 1883	The society having been expropriated, the sum due the city was reserved from the indemnity for expropriation.
Society of Well diggers, Rue Chateleine, 14,	150	Id.	
Society of Cab-drivers, <i>La Con- fiance</i> , Avenue d'Orléans, 18,	5,000	15 April, 1886	Asked an extension, the demand being submitted to the commission by a note of February 27, 1889. The society abandoned this, and freed itself wholly June 21.
Society of Cab-drivers, <i>Les Favorites</i> , Rue de la Cha- pelle, 10,	5,000	Id.	
Manufacturers of English Col- lars, Rue du Faubourg St. Martin, 95,	500	Id.	
Manufacturers of Ladies' Bags and Travelling-bags,	1,300	Id.	
Total,	<u>13,950</u>		